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LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER SIX.

The Longing for Peace—The Mission of M. Drouyn de L'Huys—The Secret Correspondence and Cuba.

No. 8 SOUTH SAXE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, Friday, April 6, 1855.

SIR: The machinations of Secret Diplomacy at Vienna, continue to absorb every sentiment, which you would imagine must fill the breasts of men here under *actual* circumstances. Fear and hope, expectation and attention, all is turned in that one direction. "The very grief is mute, and the breath stands still. Peace is the cry." These are the expressions I just wrote down for the *Atlas*, which brings to-morrow the first of my articles, to be continued regularly.

When you reflect upon this all absorbing longing for a settlement upon whatever terms, sufficient or insufficient, honorable or the contrary; when you consider how the nature and aim of the pending war have been denaturalized first, and are thrown perfectly in the back ground; are almost forgotten, now, you cannot help asking, why, by what strange mystery came it to pass, that these men here have drawn the sword, and chosen to put the world in commotion, and England and France to immense sacrifices and sufferings, if they don't care about the pretended object of the war, and like the King of old, having marched up the hill, have no other wish but to march down again! Well may you ask the question, and I have no other explanation to offer, but the words that have unconsciously fallen from the lips of the Foreign Minister of England: "We have been lifted into the war"—*drifted*, that's the word. Staggering forward under the impulsion of the drift, the rope of the alarm bell happened to fall in with their hands—they grasped at it, as drowning men do at anything within reach, but got infinitely alarmed at the tocsin beginning to sound; and from that moment all the magic formula of secret diplomacy has been assiduously employed in arresting the spirits, which unconsciously they conjured up from the deep. Now and then a timid voice (from Tory quarters of course) is yet heard in Parliament, reminding the Ministers of their promises about the curtailing of the preponderance of Russia, securing Europe from further attacks, and England's commercial and naval power in the Mediterranean especially; but the voice is soon silenced by "Don't aggravate us; we have difficulties enough with the Four Points already."

And is public opinion satisfied with this? Certainly not; but it has no control over secret diplomacy. The regulation of the London Cab Taxes, the Sunday Beer act, and such other matters, make up the share of the British Parliament in the management of public affairs. High national concerns are reserved as the exclusive right of secret diplomacy. It is impossible this should last long. Reverses, (in full course of happening,) combined with the shock of a political earthquake upon dissatisfied elements, (sure to come from abroad,) will show, I think, that if the English people are slow to move, once stirring, it will be found equally slow to subside.

Sir, whoever converses with the people here and abroad and everywhere, cannot fail to remark how those sentiments that ennoble mankind are not only spreading among the masses, but (due allowance made for individual exceptions on each side) have, in fact, exclusively retired to them; while in those classes which proud arrogance likes to call the higher, those very sentiments are decaying day by day conspicuously. With that striking fact before the eyes, what man could doubt that the future is the people's, and the people's only! Converse with the people on any topic whereupon the inspirations of an uncorrupted heart are the best, the noblest philosophy, and contrast their opinion with the opinions you hear about the same subject in "high quarters;" bring within the sight of the people anything that is apt to electrify a noble heart—mark the sparks of true nobility in their eyes, and contrast them with the hollow dullness, thoughtlessness, feelinglessness on the other side, and then pronounce on which side are the elements of life. Oh, how my soul delights to dwell on this experience! What cheering consolation I derive, in the gloom of my adversities, from these revelations of the sure triumph of democracy! How well deserving this cause is of a boundless self-sacrificing devotion from all honest men!

You will have heard of the French Minister DROUYN DE L'HUYS having come over to London, and then having hurried to Vienna. It would strike one that the habitual manœuvres of secret diplomacy answer the emergency no more. Ministers turn messengers and ambassadors, and Emperors go "a-visiting." There is a curious report current in high Change quarters, about the motive of DROUYN DE L'HUYS' travelings. The report is that Russia had declared in one of the Conferences not to have the intention to construct any more large men-of-war, (three-deckers,) and not even to replace those sunk to obstruct the harbor of Sebastopol. To this Lord JOHN RUSSELL is reported to have answered: That England does not wish for so much; all that England would ask, is that Sebastopol be made a mercantile port. This declaration is said to have made the impression at the Tuileries as if England were contemplating a future possibility of a rupture with France, and would therefore not like to see the naval power of Russia too much reduced, regarding her to be the Ally of England in such an emergency. This has caused so much uneasiness at Paris, that the Minister for foreign affairs has been ordered to grease his boots at once, and to settle the business "in propria persona," home and no Vienna.

I do not pretend to be initiated in these mysteries, but so much I know, that in this apparent truckling, good faith there is none on either side; and I know that the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* is anything but eternal; it may be that when allies and enemies happen to change places next time, it is not France which may find herself isolated. Tilsit may recur again; at all events the consolidation amid this foul play is, that all of them are making the account without the host. Emperors and Ministers are coming and going; nations suffer but do not pass.

While the machinations of secret diplomacy thus continue to overtask the patience of the old world, a striking contrast is offerred by the unreserved publication of the SOULE correspondence. You have no idea what effect that makes on these withered quarters of European diplomacy. They feel extremely revolted at this profanation of what they would claim to be held in awe, like some hallowed ground of mystery, never to be thrown open to the eyes of vulgar humanity. Not that the strictures of M. SOULE on public men and courtiers at Madrid were matters unusual to them. Such personal "observations" constitute the chief business of European diplomats; but that Mr. SOULE has the courage, and the Government of the United States permits, to publish them; that he can have the boldness of appealing to the judgment of the incorruptible tribunal of publicity, between himself and his official chief; that diplomatic transactions of the most delicate nature should not be kept a domain reserved to privileged politicians,—that is the thing which makes them tremble with astonishment and disgust.

Though I claim the honor of amicable relations with Mr. SOULE, I certainly am far from sharing in all of his observations about men and matters in Madrid. To me, CHRISTINA of Bourbon is neither "a remarkable nor highly gifted personage," except that I take her to be remarkable for immorality, the most scandalous that history can offer, and highly gifted in unblushing effrontery, unscrupulous avarice and sordid vice. However, I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of the Republican manliness which prompted Mr. SOULE to insist on the full publication of his instructions and reports; and I can but say, that this palpable demonstration of the fact, that the management of the public affairs of a great country is by no means incompatible with an unreserved publicity about *pending* diplomatic transactions, however delicate in their bearing, is an important service rendered to the world, and an honorable tribute paid to the sovereignty of the people—the only legitimate sovereignty on earth; which, however, were but a fiction, if anything could be subtracted from its control.

As to the merit of the case—Cuba—I have already told you my opinion without reserve. From what I read in the diplomatic disclosures, however, two observations occur to me. The first is, that I really see that the idea of purchasing Cuba has been actually entertained by the Cabinet of Washington. I have felt always inclined to doubt the fact; because it either implies an absolute want of practical sense, and of that appreciation of circumstances which are essential to statesmen, or it must suggest an indication of the will to speculate upon the corruptness of those who governed poor Spain. The first is not calculated to enhance the credit for perspicacity of the Administration at Washington; the second is clashingly contrary to that Republican virtue which is the best guardian of Republics.

Another observation I have to offer, has reference to that expression emanating from the Ostend Conference—that "by every law, human and divine, the United States shall be justified in wresting Cuba from Spain." I protest, in the name of Republican principles, against this. The pretended right of conquest is not a right, but an outrage on right. Nobody on earth has the right to decide of the future of Cuba, but the people of Cuba. Without their consent the keeping of Cuba by Spain is oppression—the conquest of Cuba piracy. Wo to the world if the only great Republic on earth were to set the egotistical plea of interest before right, and before those eternal principles without which freedom is an empty word. If that be the case with you, tear to pieces your Declaration of Independence—it is a bitter mockery. And what is the source of this strange anomaly! Why, Slavery! and always Slavery,—that curse and that stain, as I have been saying once before.

L. KOSSUTH.

Opinion in the Case of Capt. S. W. Downing.

ATTORNEY'S GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

Upon current charges, Capt. S. W. DOWNING, of the Navy, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dismissed, which sentence was approved by the President, and duly carried into effect by the Secretary of the Navy. Upon this, Capt. DOWNING, in a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, claimed that the proceedings in the case were illegal and void because of the following facts:

The court was composed of thirteen members, six of whom were junior in rank to Capt. DOWNING, and six of them senior to him; the seventh of the members who was also his senior. During the trial, Capt. FOXHALL, one of the members of the Court, was absent two days by reason of sickness. On his reappearing to resume his seat, it was decided by the Court that he could not do so; and the case proceeded to conclusion without the further presence of Capt. FOXHALL.

Held—1. The dismissal is a consummated fact, whether the sentence was lawful or not; and if the party be restored to the service, it can only be by re-appointment to the grade and reappointment.

2. In the present stage of the case, no question as to the legality of the Court can be heard save that of legality of sentence for want of jurisdiction.

3. It is doubtful whether the Court had lawful authority to exclude Captain FOXHALL under the circumstances stated.

4. But his exclusion does not affect the proceedings of the Court with nullity; and if it were an irregularity, should have been taken advantage of before the sentence, or, at least, before the approval of the sentence by the President.

Mr. Beecher's Lecture.

Last (Monday) evening, the Rev. Dr. BEECHER delivered a lecture on "Protestantism, the Law Countries, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Spain," at the Tabernacle Brooklyn, of which we had supposed a report, but we find it was not. We hope to have room for it to-morrow. It will undoubtedly be read with attention, and excited the closest attention.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

Arrival of a Steamer off Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, April 23—6 P. M.

The steamer signalized here, which was thought to be the *Africa*, proves to be a steamship-of-war.

The Disturbances at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 23.

No serious disturbance occurred yesterday or this morning.

The artillery and military have been posted in front of the Court-House since Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday, at 4 P. M., an immense crowd collected in Clark-street, between Washington and South Water-streets, but shortly afterwards dispersed.

The total number of arrests made are fifty-five.

The Irish have covered themselves with glory by keeping out of the affray.

More trouble is apprehended at the examination of the prisoners.

The German who was shot by the policeman received a ball through his boot, but is still living.

A special military force, consisting of 500 citizens, with the State arms, has been organized.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 23.

The city is quiet. The military is still stationed in front of the Court-House, and considerable excitement exists yet. Very little is required to draw out an immense crowd. Eight or ten fires have occurred in different parts of the city since Saturday. The license suits are progressing, and a multitude of belligerent rumors are afloat; but they will probably amount to nothing.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 23.

The 11 o'clock train from this city met with a serious accident to-day. While crossing Gunpowder Creek a part of the bridge gave way, and the engine, baggage and express cars, ran into the river. The passenger cars would have followed suit, but the coupling breaking saved them. The engineer was badly injured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty yards of the track were torn away. Much fright existed among the passengers, but none of them were injured. The trains coming this way are detained in consequence of the accident.

Distressing Railroad Casualty.

ROCHESTER, Monday, April 23.

As the locomotive was backing down the track in Canandaigua village this afternoon, it ran over and instantly killed J. L. HALE, Esq., a lawyer, severing his head from his body. Judge PHELPS and another person, standing on the track, were also seriously injured, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

School Struck by Lightning—Four Boys Killed.

ALBANY, Monday, April 23.

At Arcadia, Madison County, Mo., on the 17th inst., during a severe storm, the Arcadia High School was struck by lightning, and four boys, pupils, who were in the building, instant to death. One of the boys was the son of F. L. RIDGELEY, Esq., of St. Louis.

The Nunnery Difficulty in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, April 23.

Mr. JOSEPH HISS, member from Boston, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to-day, on account of the opposition growing out of the Nunnery investigation. His letter of resignation was referred to a Committee.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, April 23.

The Know-Nothings of this State are about to publish an explanation of the objects and aims of their organizations. It is said to be a document of much ability, and has been fully indorsed by the orders of the present dominant party.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 23.

The steamer *William Knox*, from this place for St. Louis, was destroyed this morning by fire near Flint Island, below Louisville. The boat was full of passengers for Kansas, but it is probable that no lives were lost, as a steamer came alongside at the time of the conflagration. We have no particulars.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 23.

We have received no mail south of Augusta this morning.

Judge LUMPKIN opened the session of the Supreme Court on Monday last. Savannah papers doubt his acceptance of the Judgeship in the Court of Claims.

Case of ASTESON, the Torpedo Man.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 23.

The District Court to-day granted a writ of error in the case of ASTESON, the torpedo man, and suspended sentence.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Monday, April 23.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is ten feet deep, and falling. The weather is warm and clear.

WHEELING, Monday, April 23.

Sixteen feet and nine inches water in the channel. Weather pleasant.

Destruction of the American Theatre at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19.

The American Theatre was destroyed by fire last night, one man perishing in the flames.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 21.

The steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf here early this morning, after a passage of sixty-six hours from New-York, with all on board well.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 21.

The U. S. mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 19.

Our COTTON market has recovered from the previous decline of a ¼c., and the market to-day has been quite active, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. We quote the rate for middling at 9¼c. In SUGAR the prices are considerably higher—Fair selling at 8c.@8½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 20.

The COTTON market is firm. To-day's sales add up 8,500 bales, and the sales of the week 85,500. The receipts for the week have been 54,000 bales. The stock on hand is 110,000 bales. The receipts at this port up to this time as compared with those of last year fall short 150,000 bales. The rates for STERLING EXCHANGE are higher; we quote them at 9¼@10 ⅌ cent. premium. COFFEE—The sales for the week amount to 5,500 bags. The stock on hand is 23,000 bags. Prime sells at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

Commissioner Manypenny and Governor Reeder.

The Baltimore *American* states that Commissioner MANYPENNY having referred to recent sales of land in Kansas, in which it now appears Governor REEDER was concerned, as disreputable attempts of certain official functionaries to speculate in lands, Governor REEDER replies to the allegation in a tart letter, denying the instructions of the Commissioner, and in conclusion submitting the following proposition:

Your report on these contracts makes, as I have shown, three charges of fraud. If true, I am a dishonest man; if false you are a slanderer. One of us, then, disgraces the office he holds, and it is time to know which is the man. In view of this, I propose to you, Sir, a contract, that if you shall, before the first day of October next, make good these charges to the satisfaction of the President, he shall at once remove me from office; and if you fail, the same penalty shall be meted out to you. You have sworn your belief of the irresponsible assertions of others to the Union, and now I solicit, I challenge, I defy you to this test. If there is a spark of manliness in your composition, you will not shrink from it. I desire no quarter from Mr. Secretary. Office, in my estimation, is of little consequence to gentlemen; and my only fear is that you will decline this offer to vacate upon the respective grounds that your estimate of these contradictions is of all things else to mine."

NEW-YORK CITY.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Dedication of Ward School-House No. 4, and a Dinner to the Female Teachers.

The ceremony of the dedication of Ward School No. 4, Rivington-street, near Ridge, took place yesterday. A large concourse assembled in the upper school room, principally composed of ladies, at an hour much earlier than was set apart according to the advertisement. The room was filled with the female pupils, who are to receive instruction in the new institution, who in the most orderly manner were marshaled and seated with their respective teachers. The platform around the Chair was appropriated to the invited guests, amongst whom were Mayor WOOD, PETER COOPER, Chancellor FERRIS, Rev. ABA D. SMITH, D. D., Judge CAMPBELL, Dr. SCHEM, of the Imperial Academy of Selected, St. Petersburg, JOHN MCKEON, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, &c., &c., &c.

STEPHEN ALLEN, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees, acted as Master of the Ceremonies.

The ceremonies were opened at 11 o'clock, previous to which the audience were charmed by the performances of the Misses CHRISTINA and MARY DOUGHTY on the piano.

The first part of the ceremonies consisted in a well-executed piece of vocal and instrumental music—the "Invitation"—by the pupils, under the direction of F. H. NASH. Selections from the Scriptures were then read by Rev. ABA D. SMITH, D. D., after which an appropriate and solemn prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS. The pupils then sang the chorus—"Thy will be done."

The opening address was delivered by STEPHEN ALLEN, Esq., who, in the course of his remarks, made a few explanations relative to "Old No. 4."

In 1813, the school was organized on its present site. The speaker went into detail of the services rendered by No. 4 to the cause of education. He said, in reply to the assertion that was made in relation to the expense and splendor of the building erected for the school—that the officers and trustees wished to erect a school which for architectural attractive would vie with any in the land. They lived in the Thirteenth Ward, and bore the burthen of the expense incurred in its erection cheerfully. The name of No. 4 was extended to the most remote parts. The inhabitants of Europe, and even those of the South-west Islands, were acquainted with it. It numbered 1,000 pupils, and perhaps none distinguished more Violent than school than any other similar institution of the City.

The Doxology was sung, composed expressly for the occasion, was next sung by the pupils.

Hon. F. WOOD was then introduced. He said that he cheerfully accepted this time of relaxation from public duty, which at times were exceedingly oppressive, with pleasure, not as a public duty, but as a private source of gratification. It was gratifying to him to participate in the festivities of this occasion, and to give them all the encouragement which should be given by the public authorities of the City. He did not intend to deliver any formal address. He was a man of works, not of words. (Applause.) He was proud of the public system of education. His own children were being educated there, and proud as he was of his position as Mayor of this great Empire City; proud as he was of its commercial effluence, his thousand names rising to the heavens and to the service of the Almighty; of his boy, its wealth and power, he was no less proud of the public school system of New-York. He congratulated the children on their neat, clean and tastefully appearance, which contrasted gaily with those who daily presented themselves before him in his official capacity. He only hoped that in the remarks he was making, he could feel himself a few days since, well calculated to make an impression on the rising generation, by association, he said that he would always take a deep interest in the cause of education throughout the City, and most especially as regards No. 4.

Hon. W. W. CAMPBELL, Judge of the Superior Court, next delivered an address, in the course of which was elegantly and aptly introduced GOLDSMITH'S beautiful description of the village school.

An original Poem, entitled "A Fragment," was next effectively delivered by WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A Solo—"Shells of Ocean"—was executed by one of the pupils, accompanied by another on the piano.

A. GILBERT, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education, gave a succinct *resumé* of the general system of Education, of which No. 4 formed a part. He justified the policy of the Commissioners of Education in erecting large school-houses on the score of economy. This position he proved, by comparing the size and expense of the old school-house with the cost and accommodation of the present structure. The saving to the City of New-York in erecting large school-houses was $2 50 for each scholar. The larger schools were better adapted to promote the cause of education than smaller ones,—as they would facilitate the classification of teachers, and enable those whose unity it was to make selections to choose well qualified teachers. He thought that the Trustees and citizens of the Thirteenth Ward had a right to congratulate themselves on the erection of one of the finest school-houses in the City. He then spoke of the comparative cost of the School System between the City of New-York and other cities, and concluded by recommending the same liberal policy on the part of the citizens that has been heretofore pursued.

The following pieces of music were then sung by the pupils, "I'm going Home," "On the opening of the new house."

A duet was then sung by the pupils, "I'm going Home."

After a duet by two of the pupils, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President of the Board of Education, addressed the audience, principally upon the use of the Bible in the Schools—taking the ground which is esteemed orthodox in our City on this delicate point. He alluded with feeling and eloquent eulogies to the excellent men of the past generation, who in the old Public Society showed their devotion to the cause of popular education.

Mr. PETER COOPER was introduced, and he made a brief but telling speech pertinent to the occasion, with a parting ode sung to the tune of "God save the King," and the benediction from Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, the large and delighted audience adjourned. Not all however. The teachers of the Ward, and many invited guests tarried, inspecting the building in all its parts, its noble halls, spacious, well ventilated and well lighted rooms, its convenient desks and seats, its methods of heating, its drawing room, gymnasium and its play-ground.

At 6 o'clock, punctually, the company was led into a large room on the first floor, where a table had been most bountifully spread—a dinner given by the Local Board to the female teachers of the Ward, who mustered some eighty in number. Commissioner MORAND acted as President of the evening. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD invoked a blessing.

Then all hands fell to, and terrible havoc was made upon cold turkeys, hams, joints, and all that grows, the fruits of the season and much delicious dessert. For liquors, they had the infusion of Young Hyson and Souchong—of the Mocha and Old Java berries and water enough. Nobody's brother was offended by any one's drinking of wine, and Governor CLARK or even the Special Temperance Committee of the Legislature, might have taken freely of what was offered, without incurring censure. The cloth being removed, the President made a statement, and called upon ex-Alderman MILLER for a reply. Dr. MILLER having thanked the Board of the Trustees of the Ward, Mr. DEVERE, Principal of No. 4, responded. Other brief speeches were made, by Superintendents MCKEEN and SEXTON, Mr. ATTENBURY, Commissioners SHANNON and TAPPAN, Dr. TUTHILL, Mr. W. O. BOURNE, for and in behalf of the Lady Principal, Mr. H. C. MARTIN, Mr. H. I. STUART and others, all of which were received with satisfaction and applause. At 10 o'clock the company parted in excellent spirits, and well disposed to remember the opening of the new School-house in District number four.

The Mayor's Office.

The Mayor's Office yesterday exhibited the usual variety of charges and complaints. Three girls called upon Colonel MIRES and stated they had been defrauded by a manikin maker in Liberty-street, who, they say, is in the habit of employing a large number of hands for a brief time, and cheating them away with but a few cents per week of their week's wages. They desire to expose this trick, so as to deter other girls from applying at his place of business.

From the statement of Mr. JOHN W. BENNETT, for Superintendent of Schools, LOCKEL & Co., it appears that from the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, 1,328 tons of dirt, and 662 of ashes, have been removed in two days ending with last Saturday.

ANOTHER LIQUOR DECISION.

Corporation Counseller Dillon on the Prohibitory Law.

Board of Councilmen—MONDAY, April 23.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, D. D. CONOVER, President, in the Chair, and a quorum of members present. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Board proceeded to the consideration of the following:

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To have Fourth-street paved, from the Eleventh-avenue to the North River. To have a sewer built in Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. To have Houston-street paved with the Belgian pavement. To have Forty-first-street regulated and paved, and the sidewalks flagged. To have Thirty-ninth-street, between the Second and Third-avenues, paved. To construct the Belgian pavement from Barclay to Murray-streets. To have a sewer in Second-avenue, from Seventh to Eighth-streets.

REPORTS.

Councilman WASHBURN moved a concurrence of the report in order to take action upon the report of the Finance Committee, in favor of constructing a sewer of docks and slips, and appropriating $20,000 for dredging out slips. This motion prevailed, and the report was accepted and the resolution adopted. Report of the Finance Committee in favor of remitting to the 71st Regiment New-York State Militia, a portion of amount owed by it for repairs to their drill room. Report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas in favor of placing two gas lamps in front of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby, in West Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, and on Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. Report of the Committee in favor of appropriating $10,500 to sundry trust accounts.

The Board now received testimony Committee of the Whole, and, after acting upon several papers, recd. and the Board adjourned to 5th from Monday in May.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Resolution directing the Committee on Markets, to examine and report why it is that the Markets of the City yield so small a revenue. (Adopted.) To flag sidewalks in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-sixth-streets. To grade the Ninth-avenue. To pay Ewan Lindsay, a Police Officer, $250 for injuries received on Broadway while in the discharge of his duty, by being run over by an omnibus. To have Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues paved. To have Lewis-place in Grand-street flagged; also, sidewalks in Broome-street and Thirteenth-street.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to postpone the sale of the following Ferry leases until May 15, 1855, viz.: Barclay-street, Hudgate and Staten Island.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

From the Corporation Counsel, in relation to the Liquor Law;

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, April 19.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the Common Council:

I have had the honor to receive several communications from the Common Council, the Mayor and other Departments, requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation upon many questions arising under the late act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," and have to make a general reply to the questions put.

First, By the Charter of Montgomery in 1730, it was ordained and granted that "The Mayor of the City of New-York, for the time being, and no other whatsoever, shall have power to give and grant licenses annually, under the public seal of the said City, to all such persons as he shall think fit to license, to keep a tavern, inn, ordinary or victualing house, and to sell wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, cider, beer, ale, or any other sort of cordials or strong liquors within the City of New-York, by retail, or the small measure, and to take, demand and receive for every such license, such sum of money as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the sum of thirty shillings for each license, all which sums so received shall be used and applied to the public use" of the Corporation.

The 35th section of the late act of the Legislature, having provided that "no license to sell liquor except as therein provided shall hereafter be granted," the question arises, whether the act in that particular unlawfully violates one of the rights of the City granted by the Charter?

The power to regulate the sale of liquors has been constantly exercised by the Legislature in disregard of the Charter, from the earliest period of the history of the State, after the adoption of the Constitution. By the act of 1801, a Commissioner of Excise was appointed by the State, without whose license no sale could be made. By the acts of 1824 and 1826, the Mayor was deprived of his exclusive privilege, and the Aldermen and Assistants of each ward were associated with him in granting licenses, and no license could be granted without the consent of a majority of them, and by the act of 1829, the Commissioners were substituted in the place of the Assistant Aldermen. (Furman *ex.* Knapp, 10 Johnson 245, an objection was taken to the validity of the act of 1807, as superseding the power of the Mayor, and in violation of the Charter. The Court, however, from the evidence in the case, presumed that the Corporation had given their assent to the act, and did not deem it, therefore, necessary to discuss or consider how far the Legislature, without the consent of the Corporation, might modify or change the Charter.

In the case of the People *ex.* Morris, (12 Wend., 265,) it appeared that the Trustees of the village of Ogdensburg were by their Charters, empowered to grant licenses for the sale of liquors, and that by a subsequent act of the Legislature the power was taken away, and it was contended the act was illegal. The Court, however, decided that it was a valid exercise of power on the part of the Legislature; that the power conferred by the Charter was wholly political, and that it was an unsound and even absurd proposition that political power conferred by the Legislature can become a vested right as against the Government in any individual or body of men. If the Charter had granted *rights of property*, they could not be infringed; but *political power* (and the right of licensing the sale of liquors is purely such) were public trusts, to be exercised for the public benefit or at the will of the Trustees, but for the common weal. How long it shall exist, or in what manner it shall be modified, are questions independent of the Chartered Corporations, and belong exclusively to the people to determine through the Legislature, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

In the case of Satterlee *vs.* Sutton, in the Superior Court, (Kent's Charter, page 243,) it was contended that the act of the Legislature appointing measurers of grain for the City, and declaring that no other person should measure grain therein was illegal, because it violated the Charter of Montgomery, which gave the appointment of such officer to the Corporation and their successors forever, with the right to take and receive, all fees, profits and perquisites arising therefrom. The Court, however, decided that the grant to the Corporation to appoint measurers, was a grant of political power, coupled with no interest, save the fees as a compensation for measuring—that the grant was not to be considered in the light of property, or intended as a source of revenue, and that, therefore, the Legislature act was valid, and the Charter so far controlled.

Numerous cases might be cited to the same effect, and it may now be considered well established law, that all grants of political power to Municipal Corporations, are held at the will of the Legislature, who may abolish, abridge or modify them at their pleasure.

The Constitution of the State contains no provision, taking away this power. It simply declares that "nothing in the Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by authority of the King or his predecessors; or shall annul any Charters to bodies politic or Corporate by him or them made." This, it will be seen, imposes no prohibition upon the Legislature, and was probably inserted from abundant caution, that the Charter of the city should not be considered, in any way by the Revolution, which had established the Crown, and constituted a new Government. (10 Johnson R. 240.)

But political power must not be confounded with rights of property such as the grants of land, the rights of Ferry, the franchise of the streets, and other valuable rights granted to the city by the Charters from the Crown. Such rights are protected by the Constitution of the United States, which requires them to contracts, and prohibits the Legislature of the State from passing any law impairing their obligation. (Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, 4 Wheaton 518.) Over such rights, the Legislature has no more control than over the private rights of property held by individuals.

The right to license the sale of liquors being a political right, I am, therefore, of opinion that the late Act of the Legislature is not an unlawful invasion of the Charter.

2. Under the existing laws, the Mayor and the Aldermen and the Councilmen of a Ward, or a majority of them, have the sole right to grant and revoke licenses for the sale of liquors. The 25th and 26th sections of the late act, declare that "no licenses to sell liquor, except as therein provided, shall hereafter be granted," and that this prohibition shall take effect immediately. The 24 section, to go into effect on the 1st of May next, provides that whenever said officers may hear for sale and sell liquors for unlawful purposes, upon the performance of certain conditions, approved by the Judges of the Common Pleas.

I am of opinion that no license can hereafter be granted by the Mayor, Aldermen or Councilmen, and that no existing license can be extended—the prohibition first quoted granting in expressly different against the exercising of functions of which, by their terms, expire on the 1st May next.

3. The third section of the act provides that "every Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, County Judge, City Judge; and in addition to the City of New-York, each Justice of the Marine Court, and the Justices of the District Courts, and the Recorder, shall have power, to hear and determine charges and grant certificates under the act;" and the question is, whether the Mayor and Aldermen are embraced within these designations. They are, by virtue of their office, Justices of the Peace, (Charter sec. 36,) and this power has not been transferred by subsequent legislation, except in regard to the Aldermen, who, by the amended Charter of 1853, are not allowed to sit by Justice in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General and Special Sessions, but may exercise the power of magistrates in the arrest, bailing, or commitment of offenders. (Laws of 1853, p. 611.) But similar powers as Justices of the Peace, also belong to Justices of the Supreme Court and the Justices of the Superior Court, who are, like the Mayor and Aldermen, Justices of the Peace *ex officio* (2 R. S., 706, 708.) and if the duty of examining this act is devolved on the Mayor and Aldermen, it must be exercised in like manner by the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts. The act, however, appoints the particular officers on whom the power is conferred, and, by a well established rule of construction, the mention of one is the exclusion of others.

I am, therefore, of opinion that neither the Mayor nor the Aldermen are empowered, by this act, to hear and determine the charges and punish the offenses arising under any of its provisions. People *vs.* Mayor, &c., 29 Wend., 7; Morrison *vs.* McDonald, 21 Maine, 381.

Fourth—If by the act time the Mayor, in his discretion or the Police Force in his Department, should guard against any infraction of that portion of the law which declares that the first section of the act "shall not apply to liquors, the right to sell which, in this State, is given by any law or treaty of the United States." None of the penalties of the act apply to such liquors, and policemen will not be instructed to seize such liquors, or the vessels in which they shall be imported, or the boxes or packages in which they shall be contained, as they are allowed to be sold by any law or treaty of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Bowers *vs.* The State of Maryland, 10 Wheaton, 419, have decided that an article, authorized by act of law of Congress to be imported, continued to be a part of the foreign commerce of the country while it remained in the hands of the importer for sale in the original state, package or vessel in which it was imported. That the authority given to import, necessarily carried with it the right to sell the imported article in the form and shape in which it was imported, and that no State either by direct enactment or by requiring a license from the importer, can burden the exercise of the power by which the article was brought into the country, or impose any burden upon the sale of the article in the original package, beyond what the laws of Congress had itself imposed; but that when original packages were broken up for sale or for resale, by the importer, and when when the commodity had passed from his hands into the hands of a purchaser, it ceased to be an import, and became a subject to the law of the State, and might be taxed for State purposes, and the sale regulated by the State, like any other property.

It is very clear, therefore, that the Act does not apply to liquor in the original packages, or to importers who sell them. It will be seen, however, that the Act contains a general exemption of "all liquors" the right to sell which is given by any law or the United States.

Now, the laws of the United States allow all imported articles of foreign commerce to be sold; but the several States may, if they think proper, forbid or regulate their sale, after the articles have been broken up from their original packages and have entered into domestic commerce. If this law had simply declared that it should not apply to imported liquors after they should have been broken in bulk and sold by the importers, it would simply have been a provision in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States—it would have been merely a legislative exercise of the sovereignty of the State—but it goes beyond such a declaration, and provides that it shall not apply to the sale of *any liquors* allowed by the laws of the United States to be sold, and makes no exception whether such liquors be in the original packages of importation or in the hands of the importer, or subsequent purchasers. If it had been intended to limit the exemption to the original packages, or to the importer, it would have so declared. The exemption, as it stands, refers to the term in which, or the persons by whom, or the times at which, the liquors shall be sold, but to the article in its nature and applies to *all liquors* which may, at any time be sold by the laws of the United States.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the police will not be justified in attempting to enforce the penalties of the act against imported liquors, or their sale, by wholesale, over trees.

But upon the construction arising under the treaties of the United States, I beg leave to defer my opinion until I have had more time to examine them than I have been able yet to bestow.

As the penalties cannot be enforced until after the Fourth of July next, no inquiry can result from this delay.

5. As no parts of the act go into effect until the 4th of July next, except the 35, 36th and 37th sections, which are declaratory, and as important questions and penalties are attached to the sale of liquors prior to the 4th of July next. On that day and for ninety days previously, the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants are specially charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the act; and I would respectfully suggest that no steps be taken in the matter before the 1st of May next, as the decisions of the Courts may, before such time, have settled the questions arising under the act.

Sixth—It is for the court into the Mayor, in his discretion or the Police Force in his Department, to shield guard against any infraction of that portion of the law which declares that the first section of the act "shall not apply to liquors, the right to sell which, in this State, is given by any law or treaty of the United States." None of the penalties of the act apply to such liquors, and policemen will not be instructed to seize such liquors, or the vessels in which they shall be imported, or the boxes or packages in which they shall be contained, as they are allowed to be sold by any law or treaty of the United States.

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New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.

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New-York Daily Times.

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Prohibition Again.

The Tribune at last perceives—and what is more acknowledges—the difference between *a* and *the*:—between *a* law embodying the principle of liquor prohibition, and *the* specific law which finds favor in its eyes for the attainment of that object. And it concedes, somewhat grudgingly it must be owned, that one may be in favor of prohibition, even if he does not subscribe fully and implicitly to all the ways and means by which in any particular plan the attainment of that result may be sought. Neither the TIMES, nor its Editor, has ever professed to be as thorough or as zealous in the advocacy of a prohibitory law, as the *Tribune*. We have not been as thoroughly convinced as that paper has professed to be, that such an experiment in this State would prove successful. We have never pretended to subscribe to many of its doctrines as to the essential criminality of selling, or of drinking, a glass of wine or a mug of beer, and have consequently not been prepared to go with it in its advocacy of extreme penalties and punishments for such an act. Our own readers have at no time been misled as to our opinions upon this subject. If those of the *Tribune* have, it has been solely in consequence of its habitual and wilful misrepresentations of them.

The Rochester *American* resorts to an ingenious perversion of the language of Mr. RAYMOND's letter to Mr. RICHARDSON, for the sake of convicting him of inconsistency in his views upon this subject. Mr. RICHARDSON had asked two questions;—first, whether Mr. RAYMOND was in favor of a prohibitory law; and second, whether if the office of Governor should devolve upon him he would sign a bill "similar in its general principles" to the one vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR. Mr. RAYMOND in reply had said just this:

"I answer both the inquiries in the affirmative. In view of the great and increasing evils of intemperance, and of the necessity of legislative action upon the subject, I am decidedly in favor of a pro-Advisory law, and in the contingency which you suppose, I should approve of and sign a bill. I may add that such a law would receive my support in any official position which might afford the opportunity and involve the duty of acting upon it."

One disposed to take words for what they mean would have no difficulty in understanding this to be a declaration "in favor of a *prohibitory law*," and an assurance that "*such* a law," (namely, *a prohibitory* law,) would receive his official support. The *American*, however, construes it to imply a great deal more. It asserts that "last September Mr. RAYMOND said he would "approve of and support in any official position" the law vetoed by Gov. SEYMOUR or one similar to it." We submit that this construction is entirely too liberal to be accurate. While Mr. R. would unquestionably have signed a bill similar in its general principles to the one vetoed by Gov. SEYMOUR, if enacted by a succeeding Legislature, had the duties of Governor devolved upon him, there is nothing in his letter, nor in the columns of the TIMES, to warrant the assumption that its details met the approbation of his judgment, or that the equally stringent and still more obnoxious provisions of the present law must of necessity receive his approval.

It is not our custom to intrude matters mainly personal so largely upon the attention of our readers. But the manifest purpose of a portion of the press, to place the TIMES and its editor in a false position upon this subject, and to excite a clamor against both, which neither has deserved, for alleged inconsistency in regard to it, must be an apology. We have endeavored to state clearly and explicitly our opinions upon this as upon other topics we have been called on to discuss;—and we feel that nothing we have said or done warrants our cotemporaries in assuming either that we did not mean *what* we said, or that we must be held responsible for pledges which others, acting without warrant and for purposes of their own, have endeavored to fasten upon the language used.

Another Hitch in the Liquor Law.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from a correspondent pointing out another serious difficulty to be encountered in enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor Law. It would seem that the fourth section of this law declares the violation of any of its provisions to be a misdemeanor. Now, an act recently passed by the Legislature gives to the Court of Special Sessions the exclusive jurisdiction of all misdemeanors. It follows, then, that the Recorder and City Judge alone—and not "Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, County Judges, and Justices of the Marine and District Courts," as recited in the Liquor Law—will have power to try and convict persons for infringing its provisions. This can never be carried into practice. The Recorder and City Judge could not hear a tithe of the cases that will be brought before them if the law is to be strictly enforced in this City.

The Know-Nothing Movement.

Whether the Know-Nothings as a political party are failing in their strength, it is becoming clear that their mode of warfare must hereafter be essentially different from that which has given them strength hitherto. Their political machinery must be changed. The secrecy of their meetings, which has been a prominent element of their power, must give place to open public discussion, and their adherents must be released from the binding obligation of oaths and secret engagements. The whole spirit of our people is hostile to such modes of effecting political results. While they are novel, and so long as *the knowledge of them is confined* to their adherents, they are attractive from the mystery that surrounds them, and contribute to *swell the numbers and increase the zeal of* the party in whose service they are employed. But secret societies of oathbound partisans can never become a permanent element in our political system. When their existence and activity come to be known, they become objects of suspicion. They awaken distrust. They are too much like conspiracies to be popular in a free Republic.

This reaction against the secret machinery of the Know-Nothing movement, is already beginning to tell with effect upon its progress and power. *In those States where it succeeded best*, it is the most completely broken. In Massachusetts, whose whole Government was elected by secret councils, less than a year ago, the same party is now compelled to discuss its doctrines openly, and to meet the other political parties in the open field and before the people. General WILSON, himself elected Senator by this Secret Order, made a public speech last week upon its principles and its aims. And the same process is going on in other States. And just in proportion to the age and progress of the movement, grows the necessity for this change in its tactics. In *this State the Legislative discussions of last* Winter had a powerful effect in directing the public mind to the anti-republican character, not so much of the principles of the new Order, as of the machinery by which it seeks to carry them into practical effect. The same result followed which has been seen elsewhere. The movement has been checked. In no part of the State are the Know-Nothings as strong now as they were last Fall; and in very many sections they have lost ground very decidedly. In this City they are neither as numerous, as zealous, nor as effective as they were six months ago; and in other quarters, though their muster rolls may exhibit an undiminished list, thousands of their members have ceased to take any active part in their proceedings, and will no longer act in obedience to their dictation.

The *sentiment* out of which the party grew may, nevertheless, be as strong as ever. We are inclined to think it is. There is throughout the country a deep dislike of the foreigners who come among us, and a still *deeper dislike of the religion most of* them profess. This hostility, amounting often to intense and bigoted hatred, will seek satisfaction and protection for itself in restrictive laws. And just now the policy of such laws will be sustained by a very large and active political party. But this can no longer be done in secret councils, or by evasion of the responsibilities that attach in this country to all political movements. This design must be pushed forward in open day, and in full view of the great mass of the people. These principles must be speedily and boldly discussed; and we are inclined to think that the issues to which they give rise will form no inconsiderable part in the next political contest. Just now the Know-Nothing movement seems to be rapidly and steadily allying itself with the pro-Slavery movement of the Southern States. Every step taken in this direction will weaken it at the North.

Whether the new party has strength and bottom enough to carry it successfully through such an open warfare remains to be seen. All sentiments, it must be remembered, are short-lived in proportion to the *violence and vehemence of their demonstration*—their ultraism inevitably creates a reaction fatal to their growth. And, although they may be hurried into unwise and unjust measures of proscription, either of religion or of race, the American people cannot be enticed or driven into any system of legislation which is at war with those principles of equal political rights, and of perfect religious toleration, on which all their institutions rest.

Col. Kinney's Colony.

We publish elsewhere a correspondence between Colonel KINNEY and his legal advisers, in relation to the legality of the Colonel's proposed Central American expedition. The object of the correspondence is, of course, to furnish a set-off to Señor MARCOLETA's denunciations of the enterprise. It is now the Minister's turn again; and as he has promised the evidences upon which he founds his charges against our famous Ranger, it is to be supposed he will produce them forthwith. Let them be short and to the point, Señor, and may be you will get the best of the controversy yet, although the odds are rather against you at present. The Colonel's lawyers say he is all right, and not the least bit of a filibuster. Can't you induce your friend WHITE, of the Nicaragua, to blow a counter-blast? Get the expedition fairly in the lawyers' hands, and Central America is safe for some years at least—especially if the learned gentlemen can manage to put it in chancery.

Seriously, Señor MARCOLETA, by his publications through the Press, betrays the conviction that he cannot interfere with the Kinney project, except it may be by deterring parties from engaging therein. If he had any reasonable ground for believing the expedition to be in contravention of the Neutrality act, he would silently collect his proofs, forward them to Washington, and rely upon the Government to take the necessary measures for the preservation of the law. He sees impending over his country, or, rather, over its ruling Government, the fate of all imbecile Powers when intelligence, energy and enterprise clash in contact therewith. To struggle against this fate is scarcely wise. If the Central American Colonists commit no excesses, but settle like civilized men, with the fixed purpose of developing the resources of that country, they will do much for mankind. There is room for development and improvement, both of the country itself and of its population; and if anything, no matter how little, be accomplished in that direction, the loss of political power by those who now wield it for their own selfish ends alone should be counted as nothing, and *will be counted as nothing, by those who think the* interests of aggregate humanity worth more than those of a few inefficient rulers. Of *course, speculative, not philanthropic motives*, impel the Kinney Colonists; nevertheless, these good results must flow from their enterprise, unless they become buccaneers or land pirates, which does not seem to be anticipated, even by the nervous minister from Nicaragua.

The Crimean Drama.

The *great events which are now transpiring* in Europe are, in themselves and in *their relation to the rest of the world, without* a parallel in the history of the human race. We seem, as it were, to be present at the enactment of a sublime and terrible drama, with the Crimea for its stage, and all Europe and America gazing, as in a theatre, with agonized interest at what is passing, as incident after incident brings us gradually, through one tragic scene after another, to the approach of the last awful catastrophe. For, although in other periods of the world's history, events of equal magnitude and interest may have occurred, still they never before happened under circumstances of the same publicity, so to *speak, as now, when the celerity with which* information is propagated by the Press, the Telegraph and by steam, and the general dissemination of intelligence, have the effect of placing every incident almost before the eyes simultaneously of all mankind.

The last advices from England seem to render it certain that the hostile armies before Sebastopol are on the brink of another and final trial of strength, only to be averted, if that be possible, by a hasty conclusion of negotiations pending at Vienna. The Russians, to whom the march of troops and the transportation of munitions of war was rendered facile by the ice and snows of Winter, have been actively engaged, during the last four months, in preparations for a decisive attack on the combined forces of England, France and Turkey. On the other hand, the Winter, which so facilitated the operations of the Russians, has aggravated incalculably the difficulties of the allies. Cold, disease and suffering in various forms have achieved a terrible work in the ranks of the allies, not only by depleting their numbers, but by dispiriting those who still live, and destroying their confidence in the leaders, whose sagacity and firmness failed to anticipate and make provision against these disasters. This must be so. It is vain to tell us that the men are in fine spirits and eager for the fray. Human nature is the same everywhere; and while there may be no murmuring in the French or British camps where official ears may hear and report it, the scenes and sorrows of the last Winter, the vacant places in many a mess, and the thousands of new-made graves, filled, as the living know so well, by almost fiendish neglect, or the scarcely less culpable ignorance of those who undertook to conduct the Crimean campaign—the thought and the sight of all these cannot fail to depress the spirits of those who survive. The people of England, engaged in their daily avocations at home, and knowing nothing of affairs in the Crimea, except as they read of them in the public journals, are become dispirited and dismayed; and the difficulty of recruiting men to go to the East is so great that we have quite recently beheld British officers sweeping the streets of New-York for a few soldiers from the scum of our population, to fill the places already vacated by death. If these things are so, who will believe that the actors and sufferers in all the sickening details of the campaign,—with its starvation and epidemics, its fatal fields, and quite as fatal hospitals,—are still as light of heart, as full of vigor and of wilful daring as when, a few months since, they left the shores of "Merry England," with bright anticipations of glory in view, and the expectation of a speedy return.

The French Army, in consequence of the superiority of its organization and admistration, is in much better plight than the British. Yet it is clear that neither are in position or in numbers competent to invest Sebastopol, and still less to reduce it by assault, or to withstand in the open field the masses of the Russian army. The Spring campaign has opened; and the Russians are the attacking party. The time has come for which England and France have been waiting, at a cost to the former of the reduction of the most brilliant army she ever sent to the field to a mere handful of despairing men. Is there anything in the present condition of affairs promising honorable extrication from the perilous position both armies occupy? Absolutely nothing that we can see. If reinforcements have been obtained by the allies, more have been concentrated by the Russians; and, besides, the latter have Wintered at home, reveling in comfort, while the allies were suffering and in despair. The allied fleets can find no easier access to Sebastopol now than a year ago; and there is little that is more promising in the Baltic. The people of England evidently expect not much in that quarter; and Admiral DUNDAS sailed on the 4th inst. with his magnificent Baltic fleet almost unheralded. A comparison of his quiet departure, with the boisterous, boastful parade which bid NAPIER farewell a few months since, tells a woful story of the extinguishment of British enthusiasm. It is difficult to see from what point succor is to come unless it be Vienna; and we shall be most agreeably disappointed if the deliberations there bring about a peace. England wants it, but NAPOLEON dare not have it on terms such as the Czar will make. The war will still go on, until the crowned heads who sought to humble a power they feared, and feared only lest its despotism should override their own—shall be made to hear the voice of the people, and to espouse honestly the cause of the nations. When they do that, the terrific drama will have a glorious termination. If they fail to do it, ere the play is out, the supernumeraries—the masses—may find fitting opportunity to take it in their own hands, and enact *its close over the wreck of those who have* so badly played its principal parts.

Rank Rebellion.

Mr. BRIGHT has been making a speech at Manchester on the mismanagement of the war. Mr. BRIGHT is one of those rare gentlemen who take the liberty of making up their own opinions, and of that still rarer class who, when they talk, *speak for themselves*, instead of somebody else. He consequently says a great many things with which *people in general do not agree; and has rather* fallen into the habit lately of saying *things which are deemed exceedingly* eccentric and disloyal by the conservative portion of the English people.

His last speech seems to have been even bolder than usual in this direction. He began by confessing that he felt humiliated at the present position of the English people:—and he went on to speak, with considerable disrespect, of the powers that bear away in the British realm:

We have a Government (said he) as we all know, of distinguished men—that *is*, distinguished, some of them, by lines of ancestry. [laughter,] more correctly and exactly recorded than anything of which we, down here, pretend to boast. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] We have a Government, as we have had for the last two years, made up almost exclusively, of Lords, [hear, hear;] men who do not consider it necessary for them, or becoming them, one or the other, to engage in those avocations which, in Lancashire, are generally considered to be befitting to almost all men, and honorable, certainly, to all who are engaged in them. [Hear, hear.] We have a Government of Lords, of hereditary persons, who kindly undertake to rule this great nation, charging us £5,000 a year for each of these persons, and they consider it very often extremely impertinent if we make any comment whatsoever upon the manner in which we are governed. [Hear, hear.]

He thought if the people would take matters a little more into their own hands, the affairs of the nation might be better managed than they had been for a few years past.

Mr. BRIGHT proceeded to examine the manner in which the foreign relations of Great Britain are carried on. At Constantinople their minister was a man of the worst possible temper—sent there mainly because he had been there before, and distinguished for nothing so much as for his personal hostility to the Emperor of Russia, who had once refused to receive him as ambassador. At Vienna they had a man utterly incompetent for the duties of the place. And thus, said Mr. BRIGHT:

You have, then, a man of the worst temper and the worst qualifications for his office at Constantinople; and you have a man old and feeble and incompetent at Vienna—Lords both ["Hear," and laughter;] and you have a Government at home made up almost exclusively of Lords [hear;] and you find yourselves now, in the year 1855, as last year, landed in a war the objects of which none of these men can explain to you [hear,] no portion of which can they manage with even common ability, and the end of which they are not able to point to with any hope that it can produce the smallest beneficial result to any human being in these kingdoms. [Cheers.]

In a similar vein of strong, eloquent common sense Mr. BRIGHT went on to criticise the conduct of the war, denouncing it as absurd and imbecile,—and insisting that there was never the slightest reason why England should go to war with Russia. And he closed with the following strong contrast between what England is doing and what she might have done if she had left the war alone:

You hear that the health of the troops is excellent; it is wonderful. They are having races and dog hunts, and I do not know what besides, but that does nothing for those men whose remains are sleeping under the soil of the Crimea. It does nothing for those who are languishing in the Hospitals at Smyrna and Scutari. It does little for those who were mangled and maimed and injured for life. It does nothing for the homes which are desolate. It does nothing for all those myriads of our population who day by day find the grip of poverty closing more and more upon them. But if the people of this country could only see the one picture and the other—what England might have been, and certainly would have been, if she had maintained the principle of non-intervention in these European affairs—[prolonged applause]—if they could see this country cultivated like a garden, every sober and industrious artisan living in comfort equal to the average comfort of your middle classes, if they could see every child well educated, your poorhouses and your gaols buildings for the most part not required—and then contrast it with what you are now with those £28,000,000 of debt incurred, the largest portion of it for that needless war, how that is wrung from all classes, and not less from the poor by the taxgatherer; and remember, also, that this year nearly £40,000,000—an incredible sum—a sum we cannot count in a lifetime—a sum ten lifetimes could not make us comprehend in the good that it might do for man—that those £40,000,000 are voted in two or three nights in the House of Commons this session to carry on this war, 3,000 miles away from your homes, for objects which your statesmen have never defined, and in a war which threatens to leave us afflicted with many disasters and without having added one single laurel to our reputation, and having done everything to damage us for statesmanship and as a practical people among all the nations of the earth.

Not to be Restored.

Capt. DOWNING, late of the Navy, who was dismissed the service some time since by sentence of Court-Martial, has recently appealed to the Secretary of the Navy to be reinstated, upon the ground that the proceedings of the Court which condemned him were null, because of the absence of one of its members. The Attorney General, upon reference of the case to him, has decided that whether the sentence was lawful or not, the *dismissal* of the captain is a consummated fact, and a restoration to the service can only be accomplished by a renomination to the Senate and confirmation by that body. This step the President will hardly take, and so there seems little chance for Capt. DOWNING's reinstatement. It will not add to the captain's laurels that he has sought, by a technicality, to escape the penalty which a Court composed of his brother officers have declared to be his due—a penalty the justice of which the President promptly endorsed, as also did the country. Had he succeeded, by such means, in evading the punishment meted out to him, the captain's future career in the service would hardly have proved creditable, unless his sensibilities are cased in material little less tough than the rhinoceros' hide.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Of the three Roman plays written by SHAKSPEARE, "Coriolanus" deals mostly with the masses, and from it we learn, that the immortal bard was no volunteer of brand vista. The *vox populi* was not the *vox dei* in his estimation, but something of a less heralded and more offensive nature. The sovereign people, as depicted in this tragedy, is a vacillating, cowardly, time-serving crowd, good humored enough, but contemptible, in spite of joviality. SHAKSPEARE's object in thus depicting the citizens of Rome was undoubtedly to teach a later generation the vanity, instability and fruitlessness of depending on them or any other citizens for mere military glory—a thing that men are too apt to strive for, and which, more than anything else, depends on the public breath of the moment. "Coriolanus" is a type of the warrior-chieftain—haughty, defiant, stiff-necked, yet courageous and modest—exacting everything for his office but accepting nothing for himself—taking for little openly, but demanding everything tacitly, with all the insolence of superior force.

Mr. FORREST has not appeared in this character for fifteen years, and the novelty of his impersonation attracted a large audience to the Broadway last evening. The audience went in expectation and left in disappointment. The performance was tame, the applause feeble, *and the failure of the leading artist apparent to the* meanest capacity. For many reasons, we would prefer *on this occasion to speak gentlily of Mr. FORREST*, believing as we do, that in recent criticisms he has been underrated in characters for which he is physically suited; but we cannot. His conception of the character of *Coriolanius* was not only mistaken, but common-place. Instead of the high-bred patrician warring for his country and his class; instead of the fiery General, quick in word as in action; instead of the flashing, resentful nature which could not brook "article tying him to aught;"—instead of these Mr. FORREST gave us a large phlegmatic man with a strong predilection for standing in one place, and a tedious habit of pausing between his sentences. His contempt for the people and their tribunes was mere insolence; his pride a matter of folded arms. Although the character constantly suggests impetuosity, and a self-will beyond all restraint, Mr. FORREST gave it with assumption of stolid dignity and disinterested sarcasm. In the fourth and fifth acts he warmed up, and was, in consequence, better. Here again, however, was a defect. *Coriolanus* should be the same from the first act to the last. It was this total want of adaptability that led to all his misfortunes. Mr. FORREST's *Coriolanus* of the first act was, on the contrary, a totally different *being to the Coriolanus* of the last act. The points or "hits" of the dialogue were carefully avoided, an indication of improved taste in Mr. FORREST for which we were scarcely prepared. There was but little applause during the performance.

The play itself has been butchered in the most barbarous way. Although five acts are given, we doubt if half of the author's work has been retained. Whole scenes and characters are omitted; in short, everything has been sacrificed to the exigencies of a spectacle. As such the tragedy has merits; the scenery is new and sometimes good, although the effect of the latter is considerably marred by insufficient details—such, for example, as old and inappropriate side *slips for a newly painted flat*. These should be remedied. There are many processions introduced. In one of them *Coriolanus* appears in a chariot drawn by the people. He stands like a wax-work figure,—cold, angular and impressive. This is in flagrant violation of the text, and of every incident in the career of the hero. The idea of *Coriolanus* permitting the greasy plebians *to make an exhibition of him!*

Anniversary of St. George's Society.

This Society celebrated its Anniversary last evening in the Metropolitan Hotel. A magnificent dinner was discussed. Dr. YOUNG, of the *Albion*, presided. The statistics of the benevolent operations of the Society were narrated, and responses to appropriate sentiments were made by Judge CAMPBELL, Capt. WARLOW, Sir CHAS. GREY, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON and others. Our full account is crowded out.

The New-York Prison Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The receipts of this Benevolent Society for the month have only been about $150. During the month 331 persons confined in the City Prison have been talked to and advised by the Agent; 57 persons have been discharged from custody on his recommendation; 68 have received assistance, and a number have been sent by the Society to work on farms. The Agent recounted several interviews which he had had with criminals, after which the meeting adjourned.

Walked Overboard and Drowned.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, a young man named EDWARD COLE, walked overboard at Pier No. 15, East River, and was drowned. The body was raked up a few hours after, and an inquest held by Coroner O'DONNELL. Verdict "Death by accidental drowning." Deceased resided in Brooklyn. He was probably in search of the Wall-street Ferry boat when he met with the fatal accident.

The Maine Law—Who Shall Enforce It?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is a very serious barrier to the effectual enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which I think may not yet have met the notice of any one. It is *this: No magistrate in the City of New-York*, except the Recorder and City Judge, has power to try and convict persons of violations of any of the provisions of this law, and no court, except the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, as now constructed, has jurisdiction of offences against this act. Let me state how this is. This law for the suppression of intemperance was passed on the ninth day of April inst. The fifth section provides as follows:

SEC. V. Every Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, County Judge, City Judge; and in addition, in the City of New-York, the Recorder, each Justice of the Marine Court, and the Justices of the District Courts—and in all cities where there is a Recorder's Court—the Recorder shall have power to issue process, to hear and determine charges, and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, and they are each hereby authorized and required to hold Courts of Special Sessions for the trial of such offences, and under this act to do all other acts and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by Justices of the Peace in criminal cases, and by Courts of Special Sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term Magistrate as used in this act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such Court of Special Sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this act, but shall proceed to trial as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified; and for good cause shown, he may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue, and not after, either party may demand trial by jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue a venire and cause a jury to be summoned and impanelled as in other criminal cases in Courts of Special Sessions.

This section, it is true, gives such of the magistrates named power to hold "Courts of Special Session" for the trial of all offences arising under the provisions of the act, and were it not for subsequent legislation, as we shall see, there would here be a sufficient number of magistrates, perhaps—being between thirty and forty in all—to carry out the purposes of this law. Section four of the act declares that all who violate any of its provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and as this is a most important section in respect to the view I desire to present of this matter, it is necessary to give it in full.

SEC. IV. Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and except for failure to file his return or make his oaths as in the last section provided, shall forfeit all the liquor kept by him in violation of either of the preceding sections, and be punished as follows: For any violation of section first, for the first offence, by a fine of $50; for the second offence, by a fine of $100, and thirty days' imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, and by imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months. For any violation of section second or third, by a fine of $100, and by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than thirty days, and be ever thereafter disqualified for selling liquor within this State. Upon every conviction the defendant shall also be required to pay all costs and fees, as provided in this act. In default of payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed until the same are paid, not less than one day per dollar of the amount unpaid. If any person purchasing any liquor, as in the last section provided, shall, at the time, make any false statement concerning the use to which such liquor is to be applied, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, as

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & MONTGOMERY,

No. 259 Broadway, corner of Widow-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 4s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 441 BROADWAY,

Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they

OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

Also,

BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

GOODWIN & CORT INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel-keepers and private families to their improved Water-Back Range.

This perfect Range has no equal in expeditious, convenient and economical cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits and very moderate prices.

GOODWIN & CORT, No. 283 Water-st., corner of Peck-slip.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.—AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 97 Bowery,

Will be found the cheapest and best Goods!

Call and examine.

A. HAWKINS & CO.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 100 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.

A complete stock of the above Pencils always on hand.

EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Muslin Curtains for $1 25, worth $2 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $5, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $16.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $25.
Lace Curtains for $25, worth $35.

A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.

KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 69 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS, and are prepared to sell them at 25 per cent less than any other house in this market full 25 per cent less than last year's prices.

Rich Velvets, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 5s. to 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

GERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded superiority at the late World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

CHEAP SUMMER SILKS.—BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 69 Canal-st., will offer this day,

100 pieces new style striped Silks, 24 inches wide, at 6s. per yard, well worth 8s.

These goods are very lustrous, and admirably adapted for dresses.

Also, Satin Shawls—a new and beautiful article.

Also, plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, at very low prices.

Also, needle-worked Bands, at about half the usual prices.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Bonnet Robes.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THESE ARE THE only sewing machines before the public capable of doing every variety of work in perfect style. The fact can be clearly demonstrated that all other sewing machines are, for the great majority of purposes, WORTHLESS. SINGER'S Sewing Machines are proved to be superior, and the great increase in the sales of them is the best evidence of their reputation. SINGER'S Sewing Machines only are free from all claim for infringement of patents.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Rosewood Pianos, Horace Waters' Pianos, Gilbert's Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or approved paper. Persons in the City receiving orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALES.—THE UNDERsigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is fully prepared to attend to the sale by auction of sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction, at the residences of families that intend breaking up housekeeping this spring.

Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and the money remitted.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

GENIN'S SPRING HAT IS JUST NOW HAVING "A run." unparalleled in the History of the New-York Hat Trade. In fact as the season now opens we are filled, day and night, with fashionable crowds. Look in and see them, or see the crowds with which it is constantly thronged; such a scene was never before witnessed in any place of business in this City.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HASTE TO THE WEDDING—BUT BE SURE THAT the bride's slippers were made by CANTRELL, No. 288 Bowery. Those of the ton too frequently remark that a distinguished appearance cannot be acquired without the aid of CANTRELL'S beautiful patent arch fit. At No. 288 Bowery the ladies will find an establishment of a character entirely distinct from its surroundings, and worthy of their patronage.

THE MAY NUMBER OF THE YANKEE NOTIONS is peculiarly rich, rare and racy. It is brimfull of good things, hits at the times, has many humor, wit and satire; illustrated by over eighty comic engravings. The cheapest and best shilling's worth ever published. For sale by all the news and periodical dealers, and by

T. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 30 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN AD-dition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a Department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

No. 7 Broad-st.

ÆNEAS WON THE BATTLE OF LATIUM, BUT KNOX is the victor in the contest for excellence in Hats. KNOX'S competitors know this very well, and the public generally well pay for it on the instant. A large and handsome stock of the concentration of Hats just received. Call and get one. Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 626 Broadway.

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—ALthough the celebrity of this wonderful preparation is a "fixed fact," CHRISTADORO continues to manufacture it by experiment at his establishment, No. 6 Astor House, that it imparts a richer, purer color than any of its rivals, without any one of the drawbacks which exist in all other dyes.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!

English Velvet Carpets, at 10s. and 12s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, at 7s., 8s., and 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, at 4s. and 5s. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, at 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per yard, at
WILLIAM ANDERSON'S, No. 85 Bowery.

PAPER HANGINGS.—THOMAS JONES, IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, No. 261 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk-st. is constantly receiving all the newest and choicest patterns of paper hangings, including

Decorations for Parlors, Halls, &c.

Chambers, Halls, &c.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION.—LOW PRICES —For sale, dining sets, fruit baskets, cups, bowls, tea cups, Colman bowls, pitchers, bowls, plates, fruit dishes, parlor, toilet sets.

DAVIS COLLAMORE,

No. 467 Broadway, near Grand-st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PALLIASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 169 Chatham-st., corner Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDRINE SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and P. H. Gallia's improved Deflector Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 191 Pearl-st., two doors below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

MILLINERY.

STRAW GOODS.

REMOVALS.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated at Woodside, L. I., 40 minutes from City Hall; 10 acres; 200 fruit trees; large stable; 10-room house; all modern improvements; good water; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. MAPES, 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or to let, at Bloomingdale, 9th-av. cars pass the door; 10 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rent low

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Banks, Bankers, by Order of the State Superintendent of the Bankers Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 31st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,045,439 00
Average amount of Specie.....781,419 00
Average amount of Circulation.....275,151 00
Average amount of Deposits.....$ 661,974 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$464,827 63
Average amount of Specie.....34,261 00
Average amount of Deposits.....102,661 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,466,366 42
Average amount of Specie.....1,074,333 33
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America.....196,827 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,281,274 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,626,540 10
Average amount of Specie.....940,201 61
Average amount of Circulation.....1,281,129 97
Average amount of Deposits.....2,497,227 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Hiram T. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. T. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,191,621 75
Average amount of Specie.....100,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....191,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,104,297 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,238,514 03
Average amount of Specie.....726,787 17
Average amount of Circulation.....261,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,287,485 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony J. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANTHONY J. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,552,192 84
Average amount of Specie.....136,323 45
Average amount of Circulation.....261,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,317,411 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,686,732 44
Average amount of Specie.....634,722 49
Average amount of Circulation.....261,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,236,513 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Edwin F. Corby, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,682,185 79
Average amount of Specie.....632,995 21
Average amount of Circulation.....260,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,281,772 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. Wetmore, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. WETMORE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$643,152 44
Average amount of Specie.....189,641 67
Average amount of Circulation.....179,665 00
Average amount of Deposits.....196,139 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANKING Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Jno. L. Benham, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,500,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....200,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....310,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,207,544 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Solomon Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$232,720 63
Average amount of Specie.....18,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....137,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

H. H. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,014,414 00
Average amount of Specie.....191,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....261,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....597,443 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

George C. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$636,626 00
Average amount of Specie.....61,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....184,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....304,377 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—J. C. H. Somerindyke, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. H. SOMERINDYKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Alfred M. Valentine, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,456,841 00
Average amount of Specie.....230,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....179,665 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,041,241 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Jno. L. Benham, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$677,478 49
Average amount of Specie.....140,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....247,175 00
Average amount of Deposits.....384,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. S. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Geo. C. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,762,339 42
Average amount of Specie.....780,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....261,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,241,772 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—J. M. Wetmore, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. WETMORE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,877,076 29
Average amount of Specie.....246,626 27
Average amount of Circulation.....127,259 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,361,129 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. Hoogland, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. HOOGLAND, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Edwin F. Corby, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$644,262 73
Average amount of Specie.....26,067 39
Average amount of Circulation.....135,135 00
Average amount of Deposits.....570,061 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of April, 1855.

James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$613,220 72
Average amount of Specie.....72,625 76
Average amount of Circulation.....49,260 00
Average amount of Deposits.....501,439 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. C. Ellis, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

John C. Berge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,382,672 00
Average amount of Specie.....199,200 00
Average amount of Circulation.....211,541 00
Average amount of Deposits.....650,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$330,797 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....20,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....304,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$635,911 00
Average amount of Specie.....20,164 49
Average amount of Circulation.....80,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....574,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bentholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BENTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Jno. Hinchman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,720,000 14
Average amount of Specie.....284,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....261,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,324,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas M. Agny, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. M. AGNY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,468,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....1,180,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....272,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,180,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$728,489 29
Average amount of Specie.....72,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....47,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.....661,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. Mason, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

William Dodge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,191,369 94
Average amount of Specie.....190,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....125,700 00
Average amount of Deposits.....907,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Edwin F. Corby Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,907,189 48
Average amount of Specie.....841,479 00
Average amount of Circulation.....261,760 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,161,401 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shepherd Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,100,287 47
Average amount of Specie.....138,109 47
Average amount of Circulation.....180,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....964,372 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$725,297 00
Average amount of Specie.....180,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....135,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....564,372 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$725,297 00
Average amount of Specie.....180,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....135,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....564,372 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. H. FALLS, President.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1855.

E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 308, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,420,000 00
Average amount of Specie.....407,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....112,000 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,100,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ransom, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. RANSOM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 23d day of April, 1855.

Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—The best English Canvas, Oil Colors, Brushes, Varnishes, Water Colors, Sketch Books, Crayons, Pastel Crayons, &c. Square Canvas, for sale by W. Schaus, No. 749 Broadway, second door.

INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE—Invented and patented in 1855 by Jordant, Hott. During the short time they have been introduced they have become so great a favorite with the public, that the inventor is induced to say, without fear of contradiction, that none have increased to the same popularity so rapidly. All contests that this range is constructed on the most philosophical and mechanical principles, receiving the most perfect operation at the lowest possible cost. For sale at Hott and Jordant's Warehouse, No. 7 Fulton-st., near Fulton Market, New-York.

FIRE AND EXTRA FINE WHITE—Constantly on hand and for sale at the Manufactory, foot of East Broadway, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 1 and 2 Fulton Market.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TRACK ALBANY—In the year 1855 the Passenger Trains will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and Western Lines of transportation, from the foot of Courtlandt-st., from New-York for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Trains Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 12 M. making connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Utica, Little Falls, Union, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Cicero, Weedsport, Auburn and Skaneateles, arriving at Rochester at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 6 P. M., connecting at Schenectady with Express Train from New-York at 7 A. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M.

Passengers by this Train will connect with Express Trains for Syracuse, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rochester Passengers, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Trains leave Albany at 12:15 A. M., 3:45 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., 6 P. M., 12 P. M.

Trains leave Troy at 1:15 A. M., 4:45 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 1 P. M., 5 P. M., 7 P. M., 7 P. M., 1 P. M.

Trains leave Rochester at 1:30 A. M., 5:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M.

Trains leave Buffalo at 1:30 A. M., 5:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M.

Trains leave Suspension Bridge at 2:30 A. M., 6:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M.

Trains leave Niagara Falls at 3:00 A. M., 7:00 A. M., 12 M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Detroit at 6:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Cleveland at 1:00 A. M., 5:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Columbus at 5:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Cincinnati at 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Toledo at 3:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Fort Wayne at 6:00 A. M., 12:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 A. M., 2:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Crestline at 8:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 A. M., 4:00 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

Trains leave Galion at 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M., 5:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M.

Trains leave Bucyrus at 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 A. M., 6:00 A. M., 11:00 P. M.

Trains leave Shelby at 11:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 P. M., 7:00 A. M., 7:00 A. M., 12:00 P. M.

Trains leave Crestline at 12:00 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:00 A. M.

Trains leave Galion at 1:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:00 A. M.

Trains leave Bucyrus at 2:00 A. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 3:00 A. M.

Trains leave Shelby at 3:00 A. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 4:00 A. M.

Trains leave Mansfield at 4:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 A. M.

Trains leave Orrville at 5:00 A. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 A. M.

Trains leave Wooster at 6:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 A. M.

Trains leave Millersburg at 7:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 A. M.

Trains leave Coshocton at 8:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 A. M.

Trains leave Newark at 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 A. M.

Trains leave Zanesville at 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 11:00 A. M.

Trains leave Cambridge at 11:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 12:00 M.

Trains leave Wheeling at 12:00 M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains leave Pittsburg at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Philadelphia at 3:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Baltimore at 4:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Washington at 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 A. M., 1:00 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

Trains leave Alexandria at 6:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 A. M., 2:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Richmond at 7:00 P. M., 1:00 A. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 A. M., 3:00 A. M., 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave Petersburg at 8:00 P. M., 2:00 A. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 A. M., 4:00 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

Trains leave Weldon at 9:00 P. M., 3:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M., 5:00 A. M., 10:00 P. M.

Trains leave Wilmington at 10:00 P. M., 4:00 A. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 A. M., 6:00 A. M., 11:00 P. M.

Trains leave Charleston at 11:00 P. M., 5:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 A. M., 7:00 A. M., 12:00 M.

Trains leave Savannah at 12:00 M., 6:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains leave Augusta at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Macon at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Atlanta at 3:00 P. M., 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Montgomery at 4:00 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Mobile at 5:00 P. M., 11:00 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M.

Trains leave New-Orleans at 6:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Vicksburg at 7:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave Memphis at 8:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.

Trains leave Louisville at 9:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M.

Trains leave Indianapolis at 10:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M.

Trains leave Terre Haute at 11:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 12:00 M.

Trains leave Vincennes at 12:00 M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains leave Evansville at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Cairo at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Chicago at 3:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 4:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave St. Louis at 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M.

Trains leave Quincy at 6:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Peoria at 7:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave Galena at 8:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.

Trains leave Dubuque at 9:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M.

Trains leave Davenport at 10:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M.

Trains leave Rock Island at 11:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 12:00 M.

Trains leave Chicago at 12:00 M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave St. Louis at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Quincy at 3:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Peoria at 4:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Galena at 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M.

Trains leave Dubuque at 6:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Davenport at 7:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave Rock Island at 8:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 10:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M.

Trains leave St. Louis at 11:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 12:00 M.

Trains leave Quincy at 12:00 M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains leave Peoria at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Galena at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M.

Trains leave Dubuque at 3:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave Davenport at 4:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 12:00 M., 5:00 P. M.

Trains leave Rock Island at 5:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M.

Trains leave Chicago at 6:00 P. M., 12:00 M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trains leave Milwaukee at 7:00 P. M., 1:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M.

Trains leave St. Louis at 8:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M.

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Trains leave Davenport at 1:00 P. M., 7:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 9:00 P. M., 2:00 P. M.

Trains leave Rock Island at 2:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 3:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 3:00 P

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE. INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

DISCUSSIONS THEREON.

REMOVING OF THE MAYOR.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the matter of the Police, in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, to investigate the charges of bribery, &c., of the Police, have presented their report, which is as follows:

The Committee, in the first place, would state that they have had no difficulty in procuring witnesses to testify to the matters charged in the resolution. Many persons have voluntarily come forward, and others have been subpœnaed. The Committee have had the power to send for persons and papers, but have not found it necessary to exercise it to any extent. The Committee have had no difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses, and have had the assistance of the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Sharpe, in examining them